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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1930

No. 34

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

Meeting Held September 23 and 24, 1930. Will J. French, Director.

"Can They Smoke Like Gentlemen?"

They can, but they don't always do so! No mere man would be brave enough to open up a subject like this, considered from the accident-prevention side. When Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York, gave her views in a recent number of the New Republic under the title quoted above, there was aroused a country-wide interest in which men have ventured to participate. Miss Perkins took for her lead the rule invoked by President Nielson of Smith College restricting smoking to two fireproof rooms, following a number of dormitory fires due to cigarettes in waste baskets or matches flung at muslin curtains. He closed his necessary but bound-to-be-unpopular address with this amiable comment: "The trouble is, my dear young ladies, you do not smoke like gentlemen."

The article expresses the belief that many women feel that their right to smoke is a bit precarious, but no comfort is found for those ladies who smoke vigorously from soup to nuts in a way "to horrify the epicure and astonish the masculine contingent which enjoys its food." Signs forbidding smoking are not observed, says Miss Perkins, and she adds: "I should have held my peace, had not this unfortunate habit of smoking in unsuitable places and under unsuitable circumstances recently pervaded the shops and department stores of most of our large and small cities in the East." This is said to create a serious fire hazard and a menace to life. Inflammable goods, and the presence of customers, are additional reasons why fire departments, labor commissions, underwriters and experts are expressing concern about the situation. It is impossible to have fire drills. Stores are apt to have insufficient exits. In the State of New York all mercantile structures erected since 1924 must have good exit facilities, but many buildings do not come within this provision of the law, and sprinkler protection may be missing.

"Ash trays and cigarettes are often placed at hand by managers of department stores," says Miss Perkins, and she thinks this is thoughtlessness. Here is a sentence that paints the picture: "But the lady whom I saw leaning on one elbow at a lace counter the other day, puffing a cigarette while purchasing yards of tulle frills, was a symbol of what the unchastened woman can do when she has not been taught to smoke like a gentleman."

The sterner sex will take pride in this: "Walk into any haberdashery or men's clothing shop and you will not see men smoking; nor do you see them smoking in hardware stores, florist shops, or other places they patronize."

Vocational Rehabilitation.

An amendment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, just passed by Congress, provides additional and much-needed funds for this service in California. Heretofore, only three-quarters of the annual \$1,000,000 Federal appropriation was actually used. The other \$250,000 was returned to the National Treasury and was lost to the retraining of the disabled because some of the States are not cooperating fully with the Federal government. California actively participates in this economic and humanitarian work and spends the entire state and federal appropriations of \$45,000 and \$32,552, respectively. With the funds available, it is possible for the Vocational Rehabilitation Bureau of the state department of education to

reach only a fraction of those 5,000 persons in California who annually are removed from suitable and gainful employment by handicaps received in industry, or otherwise.

Under the terms of this latest amendment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, any part of the federal money unused in any fiscal year by states making only partial or no use of their proportion of the appropriation, may be allotted in that year proportionately to the states which are prepared, through available state money, to use all the federal funds. This means that California will be entitled to approximately \$10,000 a year additional federal aid, as long as the \$250,000 is annually returned to the national treasury.

A further probability of extending the work in California will be through appropriations enlarged as a result of our increased population. Census returns show more than a 60 per cent gain in figures over the 1920 record. This indicates a much more healthy improvement than does the census record for the entire country, and consequently the states proportion of the federal budget for vocational rehabilitation will be increased.

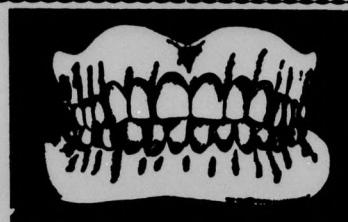
Employment Better.

There was an increase of 30.1 per cent in the placements of the state employment agencies during August, compared to the preceding month. In July the total was 9,953, while the August record was 12,944, or 2,991 more positions found for the unemployed last month. However, the August of 1929 was far ahead of the like month for this year, 16,125 to 12,944, a decrease of 3,181.

Hetch Hetchy Project.

The tunnel disasters in connection with San Francisco's water supply have been the subject of hearings and discussion by the special committee appointed by Governor Young. The report has been forwarded to Sacramento. The U. S. Bureau of Mines has assigned Associate Mining Engineer R. D. Currie to California for several months. He reached San Francisco early in September. He is one of a trio devoting their attention to safety needs in behalf of the tunnel workers. The other two engineers are A. J. Wehner, representing the city of San Francisco's engineering department, and Fred L. Lowell, the Industrial Accident Commission.

To illustrate some of the difficult and perplexing



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problems confronting those who have to combat the deadly, odorless and colorless methane gas in the Livermore hills, a protest has been received by the Industrial Accident Commission from Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers' Union No. 45 against guniting. This process of concreting is designed to lessen the gas hazard, and to protect against both water and swelling ground. The men state that the cement spreads all over the tunnel and gets so dense that it is possible to see only a few feet ahead. The danger to life and to lungs is said to be more pronounced than methane gas itself. The protest has been referred to the special committee of three safety engineers for their careful consideration. There are several miles yet to bore in some of the tunnels, and each day brings its anxieties.

Those In Trouble.

There were 3,520 complaints of alleged violations of labor laws filed with the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement during August, as compared to 3,168 during August of 1929, an increase of 352; 3,188, or 91 per cent, were unpaid wage claims and the sum of \$82,197 was collected during the month and paid to the needy men and women.

Cannery Failure.

Probably the largest group of workers ever to file claim with the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement numbered 600 in Sacramento, early in September, against the California Co-operative Producers for \$25,000 due as wages for ten days' work. A thorough investigation into the situation is under the direction of the Division's legal department, with a view toward recovery of the wages without waiting.

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Manager

for preferred claims to be paid in the bankruptcy court. If matters should take their ordinary course, the workers would have to wait six to eight months for their checks, as the canned goods put up have to be marketed, and the banks that advanced the money against the pack have to be paid off before there will be any equity for the trustee in bankruptcy that will be available to apply to the preferred claims filed. An effort is being made to hold the financing company legally liable, as its cans and its sugar were used and the pack became the property of this company as soon as the cans were filled with peaches.

With California becoming a leading cotton-producing state, and with prospects of a demand for thousands of pickers during the dull winter season, it looked as though the new industry would prove useful in more ways than one. The thought of picking cotton by means of machinery comes out of a clear sky, and gives another instance of the changing industrial conditions, with labor-saving devices displacing large groups of workers.

Discrimination.

The reports issued by the Department of Industrial Relations on the subject of "Middle-Aged and Older Workers" have commanded unusual attention. Requests for copies have come in large numbers from all over California, and also from other states. Special bulletin No. 2 deals with the same topic. Copies will soon be available for all persons interested who send their names and addresses to the State Building, San Francisco. The purpose the department has in mind is to develop a public sentiment against employers using the age standard when hiring men and women. The real test ought to be the physical and mental ability to do the work. Scores of letters of a most pathetic nature have been received by the department from residents of California who have had regrettable experiences in searching for something to do, because it is alleged their years of usefulness in industry have passed. The irony of the situation is that nearly always the age quoted shows comparatively young writers, or those who are in the prime of life.

EMPLOYERS TAKE NOTE.

* Capital has received an ultimatum from labor. This ultimatum was presented quietly but firmly on Labor Day by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The chief demand is that an end be put to widespread unemployment. Others include old-age pensions, the abolition of discrimination against workers of forty or forty-five years of age, the five-day week, proper cooperation with victims of mechanical displacement.

All labor leaders, all workers, are not as temperate in their demands and aspirations as William Green. The assumption that, somehow or other, our economic problems will satisfactorily solve themselves, is puerile. Remember that we had considerable unemployment at the height of prosperity. The conclusion is impelled that the unemployment problem is the creation of our modern economic system, and that a fundamental situation has been created which can be cured only by fundamental alterations in our economic structure, probably in the direction of shorter working weeks, working days, working hours.

The most dangerous mistake of all would be to assume that ignoring the evil will miraculously cure it. Delays may prove dangerous.

Will some super-man step forward and do the needful?—Forbes Magazine.

TEXANS LEAD IN TOURING.

Contrary to the general belief, Iowans do not lead in the motor tourists to Southern California. A recent check of out of state cars at a busy intersection in Los Angeles revealed that Texas license plates outnumbered all others. Iowa failed to place in the ten leading states. After Texas came Arizona, Illinois, New York, Michigan and Ohio. The check also disclosed that more than 85 per cent of the cars were late models, dispelling the impression that long distance tourists tend to use old cars.

FOR NOVEMBER 4.

The voters of California are certainly going to have something to occupy their attention on Tuesday, November 4th, in addition to a long list of candidates for office. They will be called upon to adopt or reject 26 propositions, five of which are initiative measures, one bond issue and 20 constitutional amendments. Some of them are very bad, some fair, and a few deserving. Briefly, the list is as follows:

Initiative providing for permanent registration of voters.

Initiative calling for Sunday closing of barber shops.

Initiative setting up technical changes in the state usury law.

Initiative reorganizing State Fish and Game Commission from three member board, holding office at pleasure of governor, to five member term board with broadened powers.

Daylight saving initiative moving up standard time hour between April and September.

Bond act of \$20,000,000 for further farm and home purchase aid to World War veterans.

Constitutional amendment providing for state tax on marine insurers.

Constitutional amendment specifying manner of compensation for state elective officers.

Constitutional amendment providing for collection of tax by state division of motor vehicles in lieu of present personal property tax on automobile collected by counties.

Constitutional amendment directing state contributions to local firemens pension funds out of public revenues from fire insurance companies.

Constitutional amendment relative to framing and ratifying of municipal charters and amendments.

Constitutional amendment exempting Henry E. Huntington library and art gallery from taxation.

Constitutional amendment giving legislature power to include any state office, save elective officers, in executive departments with representation in governor's cabinet.

Constitutional amendment providing for \$10,000,000 in bonds for San Francisco harbor improvements.

Constitutional amendment specifying legislative powers regarding formation and regulation of corporations.

Constitutional amendment increasing daily allowance of senate and assembly for payment of attaches.

Constitutional amendment authorizing additional legislation governing elections and absentee voting.

Constitutional amendment authorizing governor to extend period during which judicial officer may legally be absent from state.

Constitutional amendment relative to rates and taxation on street railways.

Constitutional amendment calling for convention to frame new state constitution.

Constitutional amendment providing that when state acquires a private toll bridge, the property shall remain subject to taxation by county or city where located, during life of original franchise granted by local government, or so long as state collects tolls for use of bridge.

Constitutional amendment declaring judges ineligible to accept other public employment while in office and forbidding them to practice law "in or out of court."

Constitutional amendment providing for legislative reimbursement of counties for loss of revenues sustained by withdrawal from local taxation of property taxed for state purposes.

Constitutional amendment authorizing legislature to provide retirement salaries for state employees.

The owner of a cheap watch brought it into the jeweler's shop to see what could be done for it. "The mistake I made, of course," he admitted, "was in dropping it."

"Well, I don't suppose you could help that," the jeweler remarked. "The mistake you made was picking it up."—London Opinion.

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BY THE WAY.

Now comes the group of students—some of them financiers—who want to stabilize the "price of money," or the "price of gold," or the "price of commodities." It does seem as though it should be possible to standardize and stabilize the commodity of gold, if that is a possible operation in the case of any article at all. And yet, we find the doctors disagreeing even on the simple question of whether or not there is "enough gold in the world." And after listening for a bit, one begins to suspect that the doctors are "looking at different parts of the elephant," so to speak. Certain countries are said to be upon a "gold basis," with reference to their monetary system. "Gold basis" seems to mean, that the financial system of the country, including usually the national treasury, has in its possession an amount of gold metal, in coin or in bullion, sufficient to pay off in gold the normal demand for the redemption of its currency. But of course this means, that, like a bank, if there should be a "run on the treasury for gold," it would be discovered that there is not enough gold to meet the demand for the redemption of all the currency issued. "There ain't that much gold."

* * *

Certain countries, like China, India and Mexico, are on a silver basis. It is very evident, that if all of the civilized countries wanted to go on gold basis, there is not enough gold in the world, in circulation, either as coin or in bullion, to furnish a metal gold basis for the combined monetary circulation of the financial systems of the world, except on some theoretical percentage basis. These silver basis countries are known as "backward countries." Which simply means that their commerce is largely controlled and exploited by the "forward" nations.

One begins to suspect, that if the money system of the world were permitted to become anything but the hodgepodge that it is, perhaps there would not be so much money in the money business.

WHY NOT FOR THE WORKER, TOO?

"Business as usual" seems to be the key-word in the dividend sector. The Wall Street Journal has made a compilation of the dividend records during the last two summer months, with what must be regarded as a very strong showing. Initial dividends were declared in twelve companies; two resumed dividends; seven increased their dividends; twenty-six decreased them, and thirty omitted them. But the great body of business, represented by eight hundred and eighteen companies, made no changes in their dividends during that period. This naturally leads to the question: "If this can be done for dividends, why can it not be done for wages?"

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Organized labor is displaying interest in the mass protest meeting, which is to be staged at the Civic Auditorium, October 25, by the Voice of the People, Inc., sponsors of the National Prohibition Referendum Association.

The mass meeting is being held to focus attention on the current prohibition situation with the aim of seeking repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Entertainment, including an elaborate ball, will climax the mammoth meet.

Prominent labor organizations which have endorsed the movement to have various ant-prohibition organizations thus unify their activities were announced today by Otto J. Haines, president of the Voice of the People, Inc.

The following unions have voiced enthusiastic support for the mass meeting project: The Molders Union of Oakland and San Francisco, Bakers' Union, Bookbinders, Brewers and Malters, Cooks, Sheet Metal Workers, Bottlers, Carpenters, Electrical Workers, Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders, and many other local labor unions, including Musicians' Local No. 6.

"NO CHRISTMAS HAM."

The Cone mills management warns workers that they will receive no Christmas ham if they are not on the pay roll at that time.

The workers reply: "Give us a living wage and we will buy our own hams."

"It is not the 'ham what am' at Christmas that is interesting Greensboro workers, but the 'ham what ain't' 364 other days of the year," said A. F. of L. Organizer Gaskill.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina once piloted a plain farmer constituent around the Capitol for a while, and then, having some work to do on the floor, conducted him to the Senate gallery.

After an hour or so, the visitor approached a gallery doorkeeper and said:

"My name is Swate. I am a friend of Senator Tillman. He brought me here, and I want to go out and look around a bit. I thought I would tell you so I can get back in."

"That's all right," said the doorkeeper, "but I may not be here when you return. In order to prevent any mistake, I will give you the password so you can get your seat again."

Swate's eyes rather popped out at this.

"What's the word?" he asked.

"Idiosyncrasy."

"What?"

"Idiosyncrasy."

"I guess I'll stay in," said Swate.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

At the September meeting of the Union held on the 21st it was ordered that a special meeting of the Union be called for Sunday, October 5, at 1 p. m. The Union at the special meeting will give consideration to those of our members who have been compelled to "thin space" for several months and who undoubtedly will continue to do so should present conditions maintain throughout the winter * * * Every member should attend the special meeting and earnestly consider the report of the committee composed of Messrs. J. Faunt Le Roy, A. F. Moore, L. Michelson, W. N. Mappin and C. K. Couse.

At the special meeting on October 5 orders may be placed with the secretary-treasurer for Christmas greeting cards bearing the union label.

Two of No. 21's delegates, Messrs. Trickle and Vaughn, have returned to the city and report that the delegates and visitors to Houston were entertained in a manner in keeping with the reputation of the South for hospitality.

A. W. Josephson, president of New York Hebrew-American Union No. 283, attended the September meeting of No. 21 and made a most interesting and instructive talk. Mr. Josephson outlined to the Union how a group of some five hundred trade unionists in New York had solved the housing problem and had eliminated the "land hog." Through co-operative effort the association of which Mr. Josephson is a member, taking advantage of the New York state law exempting from taxation apartment houses and two family dwellings, renting for not to exceed \$11.00 a room, built an apartment house occupying three city blocks. The apartment house, modern in every detail, contains suites of from two to five rooms. Rentals for first and second floor apartments, \$11.00 per month per room, third and fourth floors at a lesser rate. The association conducts its own kindergarten, swimming pool, lawn tennis courts, and operates a \$7500 motor bus in which the smaller children are taken on outings through the summer months. Each member-tenant advanced \$500 for each room occupied for the cost of its construction, and the entire cost of the project is amortized over twenty years. Mr. Josephson offered to supply data concerning the organization and operation to any group interested.

Charles D. More of the Walter N. Brunt chapel, who has been on an extended visit to the Atlantic Coast, is expected back next week.

J. A. Snell of the Chronicle chapel is in receipt of two letters from "Bolossy" Stewart. Mr. Stewart, known to many of our "oldtimers," writes that he recently visited with Fred Hochderffer, who at one time worked in San Francisco. Mr. Hochderffer ("Hodafer") is now the proprietor of the Long Island Building and Realty Index. Mr. Stewart says that while on a vacation in Montreal he noted that the Canadian breweries were enlarging their buildings, and opines that the Canadians do not believe that the end of prohibition in the United States is in sight.

The sympathy of the membership is extended to R. M. Pennington of the Examiner chapel, who last week suffered the loss of his mother. Mrs. Pennington was 77 years of age, and passed away at her son's home in Oakland. Remains were cre-

mated and sent to Los Angeles for interment.

Word received on September 17th was to the effect that T. S. ("Tom") Black was sojourning in Kansas City. Mr. Black was a visitor at the Houston convention, and those who know him best will not venture an opinion as to when he will return.

Secretary Michelson is in receipt of a letter from "Bill" Meredith, mailed from 10 Ipswich Road, Tooting, S. W. 17, London, England. Mr. Meredith bemoans the absence of San Francisco correspondence in the I. T. U. Journal, and particularly of his old friends and associates, among whom he mentions Hiram Gould, W. U. Bowen, Philip Johnson and Jack Snell. Mr. Meredith relates the following as one of the best continental stories: "An Englishman left his property to an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman providing they'd each put £100 in his casket when he was dead. The Britisher put in his £100, the Irishman borrowed £100 from the Englishman, and the Scotchman took out the £200 and made out a check for £300 payable to bearer and put that in the casket. He, however, forgot that the undertaker was a Welshman, who took out the check and cashed it!"

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

There are at least two members of our chapel who have lost their idea of becoming members of the police force; these two are Bill Townsell and Alex Gross and their decision was reached as follows: After work one night last week they wandered down Market street to about Montgomery, and seeing the reflection of bright lights they decided to investigate, thinking, perhaps, that Al Overly might be "in the movies" again. On their arrival at the scene of the lights they came upon the police department practicing a bank holdup and about that time the cops turned on the tear gas and our two makeups then and there started weeping, and how they wept; well, it was plenty.

"Who's this guy Summary for Week," exclaimed Jimmy Sullivan, who was acting secretary of the chapel, last Sunday night. Jimmy went to the slipboard to release it at starting time and came on a slip labeled "Summary for Week." This kinda stopped Jimmy, for he scratched his head, looked over the slipboard, but he could not locate Mr. Week. Came the dawn finally and then James finished releasing the slipboard listening to the kidding of the members around him.

MAILER NOTES

By Leroy C. Smith

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 was held at the usual meeting place on September 21, with a good attendance, which is usual. Recently, by unanimous consent, scale committee was granted full power to negotiate wage scale agreement with local publishers for another year, our present contract expiring on August 12, of this year. After a number of conferences between the representatives of local publishers and scale committee, an agreement was reached to continue present scale for another year. The action and reports of scale and executive committees were unanimously adopted.

The court hearing on the Bill of Complaint filed against certain officers of the M. T. D. U. by James R. Martin, president Boston No. 1, Andrew Giacola, president Chicago No. 2, and Otto G. Lepp, president Milwaukee No. 23, representing the locals non-affiliated with the M. T. D. U., was set for hearing in Federal Court, at Indianapolis, on September 22. It is believed that a decision in this case will be forthcoming at an early date. Los Angeles Mailers Union, in a letter to the writer, says in part:

"John McArdle, Chas. Gallagher and Dan McCullough, of New York Mailers local, arrived in Los Angeles with their wives. Special union meeting was called, 6:30 p. m., September 16. Very small attendance, mostly Wahs, or administrators. The delegates all addressed the meeting. John McArdle and other incoming officers of the M. T. D. U. are going to work without salary (we wonder

why, is the M. T. D. U. treasury empty?) They will endeavor to bring the so-called outlaw locals back into the M. T. D. U. Mr. McArdle promises great things that he will do (the same old song of the M. T. D. U. statesmen for years—great promises). When Mr. McArdle was asked if it was going to be necessary to have another assessment on defense fund, he replied, 'Not at present.' ('Not at present,' but in the near future—probably—is something for those loyal members of the M. T. D. U. to think over.) And also when Mr. McArdle was asked if he favored withdrawing of injunctions, he replied, 'the Mailers (M. T. D. U.) either lose or win at court hearing on September 22. If we win,' Mr. McArdle stated, 'we will make peace with President Howard, asking him to order all 'outlaws' back into the M. T. D. U. Mr. McArdle also promised that 'he will fix it' so that an I. T. U. representative will go in with mailer scale committees. Mr. McArdle further stated 'the rank and file cannot be fooled any more. They demand action.' From what I get out of Mr. McArdle's statements," our correspondent says, "Mr. McArdle wants the M. T. D. U., No. 9's members, the few that were at the meeting," our correspondent says, "seemed afraid to ask questions." But of course, he further says, "most members at the meeting were Wahs, and as things were 'going their way' they 'sat tight.' Mr. McArdle stated "James R. Martin's 'rider' on convention proposition asking for immediate withdrawal of injunctions was impossible right now." But of course if the M. T. D. U. is dissolved they (McArdle, et al.) lose. In conclusion, Mr. McArdle stated that "President Howard and he were good friends." Our correspondent also says "the M. T. D. U. delegates panned or criticised, Randolph, C. N. Smith, White, Martin, Giacola and the 'scribe at San Francisco' not mentioning him by name)." Mr. McArdle and colleagues, with their wives, will go from Los Angeles for a visit to the Yosemite Valley, and from there to San Francisco . . . Of utmost significance, is the admission drawn from Mr. McArdle that another M. T. D. U. assessment is going to be proposed by the incoming officers.

Will wonders never cease? Here there will be, it is alleged, M. T. D. U. officers "working for the workers" without "wages" from the organization. Had the retiring officers possessed lucrative sideline jobs, they too might have been enabled to work in the interests of the working mailers without drawing salaries and "other expenses" from the M. T. D. U. In which event, the "cash on hand" in the treasury of the M. T. D. U. might, possibly be close to a million, instead of a few dollars or none at all. This local immediately secured the services of an I. T. U. organizer to assist local committee in scale negotiations upon applying to President Howard without the assistance of any officer of the M. T. D. U., and in which instance the local scale committee, with the assistance of an I. T. U. organizer, secured an increase in scale of \$2 per week. Sooner or later, strife and disintegration within its ranks will wreck any organization of workers when an attempt is made to hold them together by the decree of an injunction judge sitting in a Federal Court. We doubt the ability of the New York local to pile up enough votes to put on another assessment. But even if they succeed in doing so, the attempt to collect it from other locals would inevitably cause many other locals to secede from the M. T. D. U.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

If you have not an absorbing interest in the Union Label, shop card and working button, try to cultivate one.

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Unemployment Due to Bad Distribution

In 1928, the Bureau of Internal Revenue reports 15,780 persons with incomes of over \$100,000, received an aggregate net income of \$4,370,660,218, and a total income of \$4,903,359,563, or nearly one-eighteenth of the national income which the National Bureau of Economic Research estimates to have been that year \$89,419,000,000. This group paid in Federal, income, and surtaxes on this income \$700,340,772, which left them \$4,203,018,790—an average of \$266,344. The following details of the sources of their income given by the Bureau of Internal Revenue shows that at least 81 per cent—or four-fifths—is derived from property.

	Approximate per cent of Income
	Amount
Salaries and wages.....	\$ 328,402,392 6.9
Business	92,661,218 1.9
Partnership	496,689,097 10.1
Profits from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc. (except capital net gain from sale of assets, held over two years).....	700,536,352 14.3
Capital net gain from sale of assets held over two years.....	1,552,466,035 31.6
Rents and royalties.....	51,698,603 1.0
Interest and investment.....	241,741,588 4.9
Interest on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax.....	10,348,029 0.2
Dividends on stocks of domestic cor- porations	1,379,957,320 28.2
Fiduciary	44,858,928 0.9

In 1928, also, 375,356 persons with incomes over \$10,000, received an aggregate income of \$14,214,359,822, or about one-sixth of the income of 24,000,000 families. About half of their income was from property, and they received almost three-fifths of all dividends paid on stock of domestic corporations. They paid in incomes and surtaxes only \$1,109,398,614—about 7.7 per cent of their income—about one-fifth of the British rate.

The enactment of the tariff bill indicates that we spurn foreign markets. The total value of exports of merchandise in 1928 was only a little more than 5 per cent of the national income. America could consume most goods exported except staple farm products such as wheat and cotton, farm machinery, etc. A shift of 5 per cent of the national income, or \$4,470,000,000, would end serious unemployment, and the present industrial depression. It would bring the three to four million American families now far below an American standard up to nearly normal consumption.

This sum can be obtained by taxing those with incomes over \$10,000, chiefly the 110,000 people with incomes over \$25,000, who had in 1928 an aggregate income of about \$9,725,000,000.

William Jennings Bryan, always handy at quoting Scripture, quoted this proverb when he asked John Baird for his daughter:

"Whosoever findeth a wife findeth a good thing and obtaineth favor of the Lord."

Baird, a Bible student himself, reminded Bryan that, while Solomon did say that, the Apostle Paul declared later that, "while he that marrieth doeth well, he that marrieth not doeth better."

But this stumped Bryan for only a moment. He told his future father-in-law that Solomon ought to be a better authority on the point, because Paul was never married while Solomon had a thousand wives. Bryan got the girl.

Boss—Would you rather a lion ate you or a gorilla?
Sambo—I'd sonner he ate de gorilla, boss.—The Christian Evangelist.

He—My wife hit seventy in her car today.
She—Heavens! How many of them are going to recover?

First Flapper—I think love at first sight is just a lot of boloney.

Second Flapper—What's the matter? Did you get fooled by a fellow in a rented car, too?

Officer—What are you doing up on the sidewalk with your car.

Motorist—The law says to give the other car all the room it needs.

Officer—Well, aren't you overdoing it?

Motorist—Not a bit. My wife was in the other car.

Mother—Your face is clean, but how'd you get your hands so dirty?

Small Son—Washin' my face.—Boston Transcript.

A curious little boy was watching a car being loaded at the station, and later inquired: "Why do they call it a shipment when it goes in a car and a cargo when it goes in a ship?"

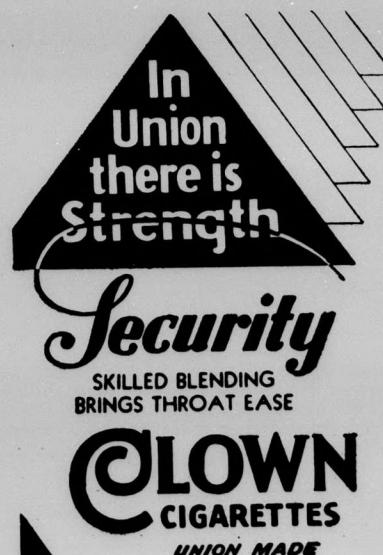
While an old man was fishing in a large creek, a stranger accosted him and inquired: "How are the fish today, old man?"

"Well, sir," he drawled, "I don't know; I dropped 'em a line but got no reply."

"I've eaten beef all my life, and now I'm as strong as an ox!" said he.

"That's funny," replied she. "I've eaten fish all my life and I can't swim a stroke."—Tit-Bits.

The most comfortable chairs are upholstered by union mechanics and they produce mattresses that are always sanitary.



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1930

"Mass" is the key-word in the realm of food production, if we are to judge by the record of General Foods Corporation. This concern is the outcome of a merger of a group of over 80 nationally known food products, formerly distributed by 15 separate organizations. Production, distribution, and advertising now go forward on a "mass basis" in the daily business of this concern. And this is one of the lines of business which has shown an increase of rate of profits, and in which the drop in wholesale prices has not been accompanied by a corresponding drop in retail prices.

The very slight shifting of conditions of employment are indicated by the exceedingly vague language of some of the official reports on the labor situation. The monthly bulletin issued by the United States Employment Service covers the whole of the United States, by states and cities. But it is all a "blur" of statements showing a comparatively steady stream of industry, somewhat less than normal, with twisted currents and eddies that throw groups of labor in and out of the main stream. Here is evident a tendency to keep a larger number of employes on part time, probably more than at any previous period of crisis. "Restricted schedules"; four and five-day week operations, seasonal business employing all available help, occasionally for overtime; all indicate an effort on the part of employers to maintain at least a liveable condition in the communities affected. The outcome, nationally, is a lack of the frantic "job-hunt" and "panic" condition which has often hitherto characterized the times of financial depression. There is probably more quiet, reasonable thinking going on in the minds of workers and business men, as to the fundamental reasons for this curious condition of twentieth century civilization, where we have worked together so effectively to pile up the production of commodities, that we are now somehow prohibited from using. Government reports seem to aim at a statement of the facts that will make the situation seem better than it really is. It is the same policy that leads a merchant to mark his goods at 69 cents rather than 50 cents—it 'seems a better price.' "Two and one-half per cent of the total population unemployed" sounds much better than 'ten per cent of those usually employed are out of a job.' Perhaps this form of 'kidding' has helped to prevent the "panic" state of mind, and is to that extent justifiable. But those who are looking at the heart of the problem are not misled.

Develop Independent Workers

Southern tobacco growers are the latest to limit output as a means of securing higher prices. The Governor of North Carolina and business men and bankers approve the plan.

Wheat and cotton growers throughout the Nation are taking similar action with the approval of the Federal Farm Board.

Oil producers in the West and Southwest are receiving State aid to limit output. This policy is enforced by State commissions and has been upheld by the Oklahoma State Supreme Court.

Opponents charge that the Oklahoma Corporations Commission ordered railroads and pipe line companies to refuse to transport oil of any operator who ignores the "slow down" order.

Business men everywhere endeavor to "stabilize" output and the old system of "running my own business" is replaced by new economic drifts.

Surface thinkers do not understand how these business men can ask the government to aid them while calling on the government, through its judicial machinery, to check workers from aiding themselves.

The answer to this contradiction is that workers are supposed to be inferiors. When unorganized, workers are voiceless, both from an industrial as well as civic and social standpoints.

When organized they function as citizens. They challenge wrong in every form. Their collective existence is a menace to privilege, for their power expands with intelligence and numbers.

This is what anti-unionists fear. They can keep unorganized workers "in their place." They can compel them to be satisfied.

Wage workers, when united, are beyond the control of industrial autocrats who well know there is no limit to trade union activity that concerns itself with every injustice.

The potential power of organized labor is feared by employers and financial interests who shape the policy of anti-union movements and who understand trade union philosophy.

They know, far better than many workers, the possibility of united labor to check encroachment on human rights and to eventually secure social justice.

They also know that the time to resist this menace to establish privilege is when wage workers talk organization, not when they are entrenched.

As proof that this summary is correct, let an organized worker point to one trade union that has become an industrial and social factor without overcoming hostile employers.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Labor is this year passing its half century mark in the United States and Canada. In just a short time the Jubilee Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be called to order by President William Green. The convention will meet in Boston, where the Central Labor Union is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. There are many labor organizations on this continent that have seen more than fifty years of continuous existence. The total history of the organized labor movement in America covers a great deal more than fifty years. Most union men now living cannot remember the beginnings of their unions. The birth of trade unions belongs to an earlier generation.

* * *

But there is something impressive about a fiftieth anniversary. As the world wags, a half century is a mere flicker. For most human beings it is the better part of a lifetime. For a great many it is more than a lifetime. Our movement has lived and struggled and grown through half a hundred years, bringing glory to its standard, health, freedom and higher standards of living to all workers. In that period of American trade union history all life has changed, save in the most remote places. Perhaps most important of all the changes has been the bringing of mobility to wage earners. Fifty years ago a journey 50 miles was a real event. Today it is an incident and men move from town to far-away town in search of work, or in search of change.

* * *

The essence of serfdom was that great numbers of men could not leave the land of the master. In most cases, even the freedom to go they could not have gone far. When it became possible to say, "you can take your damn job and keep it," a certain kind of freedom was born. When it became possible to cross half a continent to look for another that freedom was immensely broadened. No survey of modern freedom is complete without the picture of modern mobility—the ability to go places. But along comes modern industry at this half century mark and demands orderly, steady operation with men that stick. Very well, that being so, fairness must enter the equation. Fighting through the half century of development, the American trade union movement has generated and brought out of reluctant employers that fairness that makes it possible to "stick on the job."

* * *

But always in the background that mobility lurks as something that unfairness has to reckon with. "I can go somewhere else." It would be interesting to call the roll of unions that have lived through that half century at the conclusion of which we now stand. It would be more interesting to be able to see 50 years down the path of the future. We can do the one, but not the other. Except we do know that if modern industry is to reach its full development it must lean ever more heavily upon trade unionism, that agency through which masses of men and women speak and contribute of their wisdom to the proper working of our miracle machinery. The world can no longer move without democracy and democracy can grow in industry only through organized channels. The future of trade unionism will be greater than its past.

Mr. Average Motorist—These jokes about back seat drivers certainly hit the spot. Why you'd think a man didn't have a mind of his own.

Mrs. Average Motorist—You would think so, wouldn't you. When a woman has to find her husband's collar button, steer him to his pipe, remind him to get a haircut and in short either do everything for him or tell him how to do it himself—how can she expect him to drive without a little advice or assistance.

WIT AT RANDOM

Nervous Suitor—Mister Jackson, er—I would like to—er—that is, I have been going out with your daughter for five years."

Parent—Well, what do you want—a pension?—Kentish Observer.

Mrs. Streatham-Smythe (staging her first reception)—And, Mary, from 7 to 8 o'clock I want you to stand at the drawing-room door and call the guests' names as they arrive.

Mary—I'll do my best, ma'am. I suppose just the first thing that comes into my 'ead about 'em will do?—Humorist.

In this family there was a large number of small children. Little Willie, age six, was taken in one morning to see his father, who happens to be laid up with influenza. Little Willie was quiet, almost reverent, in the sickroom. When it was time for him to go, he went up to his father's bedside and said:

"I bin good, ain't I, pop?"

"Yes, son," the old man whispered.

"Well, then, kin I see the baby?"—Credit Exchange by the Boston Transcript.

A man who had been waiting patiently in the post-office could not attract the attention of either of the girls behind the counter. "The evening cloak," explained one of the girls to her companion, "was a redingote design in gorgeous brocade, with fox fur and wide pagoda-sleeves."

At this point the long suffering customer broke in with—"I wonder if you could provide me with a neat red stamp with a dinky perforated hem, the tout ensemble delicately treated on the reverse with gum arabic? Something about two cents."—Montreal Star.

A dealer in South Georgia carried Rastus Johnson during the spring and summer so that Rastus could make his cotton crop. It turned out to be a good year and Rastus had enough money to pay his account at the store and still have some left over.

After paying his account he went across the street and bought quite a lot of goods for cash. The dealer who had given Rastus so much credit learned of this and the next time he saw him said, "Rastus, I carried you all spring and summer and now you go across the street and buy stuff for cash. What's the idea?"

"Why, Mistah Boss," replied Rastus in a surprised tone, "Ah didn't know you-all sells fo' cash!"—Forbes Magazine.

The following story was told by John D. Rockefeller Sr. between holes in a golf match with Edwin Hill; who describes his experiences with the world's most interesting nonagenarian in Forbes Magazine:

"I was going North one time," says Rockefeller, "and on the train was a woman who was pestering the conductor with questions. She was a nuisance and the conductor got kind of disgusted after hearing her rattle along interminably. Finally she asked him, 'Conductor, why is it that you wave your hand to the engineer when you want him to start?' He said, 'Madam, when I wave my hand to the engineer that way it means get the hell out of here!' As the conductor went back through the car a man said to him, 'You shouldn't have spoken that way to that woman. She's the wife of one of the directors of this road.' The conductor was worried and said he guessed he'd better go back and apologize. He appeared and presently came back with his face pretty red. 'What did she say when you apologized?' asked the man who had informed him of the lady's status. 'She didn't say anything,' replied the conductor. 'She just waved her hand.'"

Still, the wife insists, the woman who drives from the back seat is no worse pest than the husband who cooks from the dining room table.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—How old is the International Typographical Union?

A.—It was 78 years old on May 3, 1930. The recent convention of the Union in Houston, Tex., was the seventy-fifth annual meeting, no conventions having been held in 1861, 1895 and 1919.

Q.—What were the Combination Laws of 1799 and 1800 in England?

A.—They were laws making it criminal to combine for the purpose of securing an increase in wages, or changes in the hours or conditions of work. They were repealed in 1824.

Q.—What famous Illinois governor said: "Government by injunction is incompatible with republican institutions?"

A.—John P. Altgeld. The quotation is from a speech at Cooper Union, New York City, October 17, 1896. The full quotation follows: "Government by injunction is incompatible with republican institutions, and if it is to be sustained then there is an end to trial by jury in our country, and instead of being governed by law we will be subject to government by judges, and if government by injunction is to be sustained as to federal judges, then we will soon have it on the part of state judges and the very foundations of free institutions will have disappeared."

Hard-boiled employers, who learned most of their lessons in the stone age of American industry, and who are still talking of getting skilled labor down to the level of "basic wages" and dreaming of getting common labor back to pre-war living standards, will find scant comfort in the fact that the drop in prices has stopped, at least for the time being. The Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price schedule shows that the August level is at the same point as that of July. Foods went up from 86.3 for July to 87.1 for August, and farm products generally from 83.1 to 84.9. Other commodity lists, such as hides, textiles, metal products and building materials, show just a slight drop, but others are holding the previous level—or with only slight fractional drops. Finished products in July were 86.7, in August 86.4, as against 97.3 in August of last year. In retail prices there have been slight increases in eggs, butter and canned salmon; but in the main the effect of the previous wholesale decline in prices is now being reflected in a continued slight decline in retail prices, which will again be halted by the change in tendency of wholesale prices above noted.

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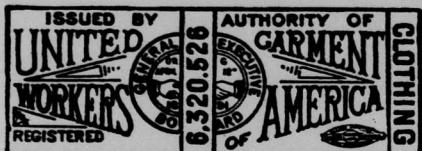
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held September 19, 1930.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Roe H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Dixon excused, and the chair appointed Delegate W. D. Scott vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—From San Francisco Federation of Administrators, application for affiliation and credentials for Wallace Taylor. On motion the application was received and the delegates seated.

Communications-Bills—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From United States Senator Hiram Johnson and Congresswoman Florence Kahn, with reference to the construction of vessels at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Referred to Secretary—From United Laborers Union, with reference to the five-day week for city employees and protesting same.

Communication from the Fox West Coast Theaters, relative to daylight saving and condemning same. On motion the request contained in the communication complied with.

Resolutions—Were introduced by Waiters Union No. 30, requesting the Council to bring to the attention of the Governor the fact that all the privileges enjoyed by Tom Mooney have been taken away from him and assigned to much more un-

pleasant work, and to request his Excellency to restore the same privileges he enjoyed heretofore and which are no more than the other five thousand prisoners in San Quentin are enjoying, unless for good reason taken away from them. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Resolution reads:

WHEREAS, Thomas J. Mooney, ever since his unjust incarceration for a crime of which, it is generally admitted, he was not guilty, has been a model prisoner, against whom there was never a word of complaint on the part of the prison authorities, and he therefore enjoyed certain rights and privileges, such as receiving visitors, etc.; and

WHEREAS, Since July 4, 1930, for no adequate reasons these privileges have been taken away from him, and he has been assigned to more arduous and unaccustomed work than that assigned to him up to that time, and the right of receiving visitors has been denied him; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that this matter be brought to the attention of his Excellency Governor Young, with the request that former rights and privileges be restored to Thomas J. Mooney, and that we deem this request most reasonable and of a character that it might be justly made in favor of any other of the five thousand prisoners in San Quentin deprived of such privileges under similar circumstances.

Reports of Unions—Tailors No. 80 will hold a ball at the California Hall, September 20, proceeds will go to the sick fund. Ornamental Plasters—Business very dull. Cracker Bakers—The San Francisco Cracker, L. A. Baking Co., and the National Biscuit Company are all on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Delegate Wm. Granfield, thanked the Council for electing him to represent the Council at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held at Boston, October 6, 1930.

Secretary O'Connell rendered an account to the Council of his recent trip to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended the Twelfth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, as delegate of Teamsters Local No. 85. He described existing conditions in the East, and was at a loss to understand how people could stand the terrific heat in summer time that he experienced during his visit, and was glad to return home and enjoy the cooling fog we have with us at this season of the year. San Francisco has something of extreme value in its summer climate, and some day the people in the East will discover it, and then we will be ready for the great tide of immigration to the city by the Golden Gate.

Receipts—\$235.70. **Expenses**—\$854.70.
Council adjourned at 9:05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. O'C.

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TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, September 17, 1930, in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called by Vice-President Parker at 8 p. m. and on roll call all absentees were noted.

The minutes of meeting held September 3rd were approved as read.

Credentials—For Sister Parker of the Cracker Bakers Auxiliary No. 125, who had been seated at the last meeting pending the arrival of her credentials.

Communications and Bills—From Ladies Auxiliary of the League, minutes, filed. From Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. From the Board of Supervisors Airport Committee, Supervisor E. J. Spaulding, Chairman, requests representation of the Organization at a meeting in the City Hall, September 18th, at 8 p. m., to discuss the bond issue for that purpose; filed. Bill, referred to the Trustees and the same ordered paid.

Officers Report—As the Secretary is at Marysville where the California State Federation of Labor is holding its convention, all reports were laid over until his return.

Reports of Unions—Hatters report they are still working under the old price list. Make an earnest request to demand their union label when buying a hat. Carpenters No. 483 state business is slack. Will hold their picnic at Paradise Cove Park next Sunday; admission 50 cents. Signpainters, business fair. Bill Posters, work fair. Cracked Bakers, report things a little better. Do not buy cakes and cookies made by the National Biscuit Co., San Francisco Biscuit Co., and the Better Best Biscuit Co. Buy local made crackers. Pile Drivers, Stereotypers and Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 all report things fair. Ladies Auxiliary will hold an open meeting at which they will serve refreshments for the delegates of the League, their friends and visitors. All welcome.

Good and Welfare—General discussion on the

purchasing of union made goods and the patronage of home industry.

Receipts—\$105.53. **Bills Paid**—\$64.00.

Adjournment—The meeting adjourned at 8:30 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, October 1, 1930. At this meeting the League will show some interesting moving pictures and the Ladies Auxiliary of the League will serve refreshments. This meeting will be open for all that desire to come.

"The Union Label is the emblem of industrial peace, fair play and fair wages."

Fraternally submitted,
THEO. JOHNSON, Secretary, pro tem.

FIGHT 45-YEAR BAN.

Opposition to insurance companies that favor the 45-year ban on workers was registered by the United Textile Workers' convention. The resolution called on labor to combat efforts of these concerns to prevent employment of middle-aged workers because of their poor risk in group insurance policies.

The convention instructed officials to start a campaign in Eastern States against the 56-hour week.

Danville, Va., was reported as seething with unrest because of mill management opposition to organized labor. An elaborate company "union" was set up in these mills after the World War, but the scheme failed.

Wages as low as 22 cents an hour in Allentown, Pa., silk mills, it was stated, are a menace to that industry. The convention called for shorter hours to cope with general idleness. Delegates were agreed that automatic machinery is rapidly displacing weavers and other craftsmen and that the remedy for resultant unemployment is shorter hours.

President Thomas F. McMahon, Secretary-Treasurer James Starr and other officials were re-elected with out opposition.

Being a booster for the Union Label reflects pleasantly upon the prestige of anyone, whether a trade unionist or not.

Mother—My poor Jimmie is so unfortunate.
Caller—How is that?

Mother—During the sports he broke one of the best records they had in the college.—Cracker.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shopa.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKET 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1058 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alton.

Chaufeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Carpenters No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1184 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, C. le Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 184—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Pattentmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pasta Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3953 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lenox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section) —Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mark 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners Jo. 44—112 Valencia.

